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NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

(Continued from page 63.)

PHYSALACRIA LANGLOISII, E. & E.—On rotten wood. Louisiana, June 20. 1888. Langlois, 350. Minute, white or yellowish white, stipitate, stem of fibrous structure, somewhat pubescent, 300—400x50—70,* head subglobose or a little elongated or even depressed, quite solid at first, becoming hollow and sometimes cup-shaped from the falling away of the upper part, ¼—½ mm diam. Surface when magnified appears finely pubescent from the projecting basidia which forms a compact layer covering the outer surface of the head, and are of an oblong-cylindrical shape, about 12 x 2½—3, bearing at their tips the oblong-elliptical, hyaline spores 4—5 x 2½. With the basidia are urn-shaped cystidia 30—35 x 15, contracted abruptly above into a short, obtuse rough neck, projecting above the basidia. This must be distinguished from the Schweinitzian species by its much smaller size, and its urn-shaped cystidia.

CYPHELLA TRACHYCHÆTA, E. & E.—On fallen oak leaves, Louisiana, July, 1888. Langlois, 1424. Gregarious, white, cup-shaped, sessile by a narrow base, 300—400 high and broad, clothed outside with very rough appressed, subhyaline hairs with a smooth tapering tip 12—15 long. The hairs are paler around the base of the receptacle and are coarsely roughened by irregularly shaped tubercles, some of which are prolonged into short spines. The basidia and spores could not be well made out, but the latter are apparently very minute. Some of the plants were enlarged to full 1 mm. across with the margin distinctly lobed. The hymenium is nearly white with a slight tinge of slate-color.

*Measurements in centimeters and millimeters will be indicated as usual by the abbreviations cm. and mm. but micromillimeters, *i. e.* thousandths of a millimeter, will be written for the present without any denominational sign, or indicated by the abbreviation micr.

CORTICIUM PEZIZOIDEUM E. & E.—On decaying bean vines, Newfield, N. J., and on decaying Arundinaria, St. Martinsville, La., May, 1888. Langlois, 1207. Milk white, thin, orbicular, ½—1 mm. across, sometimes subconfluent, margin raised and fringed with short crisped hairs. Basidia clavate 12—15 x 7, their tips rounded and subglobose. Spores globose, 3 micr. diam.

CLAVARIA SPHEROSPORA, E. & E.—On the ground in a garden, St. Martinsville, La., July, 1888. Langlois, 1435. Slender, 8—10 cm. high, cinereous or pale mouse-color loosely branched, ultimate divisions subulate. Spores, (white)? globose, 5—7 diam. The whole plant is quite slender, the common stem below being only about 1—2 mm. thick, and the few upright, subundulate branches of about the same thickness throughout.

HYPOMYCES PANNOSUS, Schw. J. M. II, p. 76.—What we think must be this species has been sent from Louisiana by Rev. A. B. Langlois, (No. 1340), on rotten wood. The subiculum is of a dull yellowish-white and looks like some *Rhinotrichum* or *Zygodesmus* or some abortive *Corticium*. Perithecia, waxy, yellowish, immersed in the subiculum. Asciclindrical 100–110 x 6–7. Sporidia 1–seriate, fusoid, 1–septate and slightly constricted, at length roughish, hyaline, apiculate 25–27 long, (including the appendages), 5–6 wide; without the appendages about 20 long. H. xylophilus Pk. has shorter sporidia and a more compact subiculum with more numerous perithecia. On a re-examination of the specimen of this latter species from Prof. Morgan, we find the sporidia uniseptate.

VALSA DEUSTA, E. & E.—On decaying limbs of Carya. St. Martinsville, La., June, 1888. Langlois, No. 1334. Perithecia 4—6, sunk in the surface of the wood, with thick membranaceous walls, shining-black inside (when dry), raising the bark into distinct pustules. Ostiola erumpent in a compact fascicle, short–cylindrical (⅓mm), obtuse, quadrisulcate. Asci (p. sp.) clavate, about 15 x 4. sporidia crowded, 8 in an ascus, allantoid, strongly curved, minute (3½–4 x ½–⅔). The cuticle is soon thrown off leaving the exposed surface of the inner bark uniformly blackened.

VALSA (EUTYPELLA) CAPILLATA, E. & E.—On decaying limbs, lying on the ground. St. Martinsville, La., May, 1888. Langlois No. 1254 Stromata, pustuliform, 2–3 mm. diam. numerous and closely contiguous for 5–20 cm. blackening and carbonizing the bark and bounded by a black line which penetrates the wood but not deeply. Perithecia membranaceous, thick-walled, black and shining within (when dry), 6–12 in a group, not distinctly circinating, ⅓—½ mm. diam. their bases slightly sunk in the wood. Ostiola capillary very long (½–1) cm. crooked, rough, brittle, (readily break-

ing square off when dry), spices rounded and 4–5 sulcate, altogether resembling a mass of black strigose coarse hair covering the matrix with a nearly continuous coat. Asci clavate, truncate above, 15 x 3½(p. sp.), with a slender base also about 15 long without paraphyses. Sporidia 8, crowded, yellowish in the mass, strongly curved, with a nucleus in each end, about 3½ x ½. In its smaller sporidia and very long ostiola this appears distinct from *Eutypella Bonariensis*, Speg. and from Valsa scoparia, Schw. Var. subsimplex has the perithecia larger (½–¾ mm.) more deeply buried in the wood and only 1–2 in a stroma which is rounded and protuberant like the perithecia of some large suberumpent simple Sphæria. Both the var. and the species are found also on the bare wood.

DIATRYPE ACERVATA, E. & E.—On dead spots in living leaves of *Yucca filamentosa*, Newfield, N. J., July—Aug., 1888. Stromata small (½ mm.), tobacco brown becoming black, soft, either single or oftener in compact groups, erumpent in the center of elliptical (½—4 cm. long) dirty white dead spots with a definite dark, red-brown border. Perithecia subcircinately arranged, 5—10 in a stroma, white inside, 75—100 diam. subglobose with a short subcylindrical ostiolum which is hardly discernable on the surface of the stroma. Asci oblong 35—40 x 7—8 without any distinct paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, oblong-cylindrical, slightly curved, hyaline, obtuse, slightly constricted in the middle and uniseptate, 12—18 x 3 exactly resembling the sporidia of a Sphaerella. The clusters of stromata resemble the sori of a *Puccinia*.

LOPHIOSTOMA (LOPHIONEMA) IMPLEXUM.—On dead adventitious roots of Sorghum Halapense and on lower part of sheathing leaves of (Andropogon)? Pointe a la Hache, La, June, 1886. Langlois 1439. Perithecia gregarious, brown strigose, ovate, about ½ mm. diam., subcuticular, the obtuse-conic, slightly compressed ostiolum and upper part of the perithecia erumpent. Asci 150—160 x 8—10 clavate-cylindrical, with abundant filiform paraphyses. Sporidia filiform, closely braided or twisted together and about as long as the asci. Well characterized by its perithecia clothed with brown strigose hairs and its braided sporidia.

LOPHIOSTOMA MINIMA, E. & E.—On decaying wood, St. Martinsville, La. Rev. A. B. Langlois 1388. Perithecia scattered, small (200—250), ovate-globose, partly sunk in the wood, ostiola only slightly compressed, soon deciduous. Asci clavate-cylindrical, 75 x 8—9 with abundant paraphyses. Sporidia uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, 10—12 x 4—5, subhyaline at first and nucleate, then olivaceous and 3-septate, ends rounded, obtuse.

LOPHIOSTOMA HYSTERIOIDES, Ell. & Langlois.—On rotten oak stumps, St. Martinsville, La., July, 1888. Langlois, 1406. Perithecia gregarious, subglobose with their bases slightly sunk in the wood, mostly a little less than ½ mm. diam., ostiolum forming a narrow ridge entirely across the perithecia and thus giving them the appearance of *Hysterium*. Ascicylindrical, 60—70 x 5—6 with abundant paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, fusoid, nearly straight, 3-septate, smoky-hyaline, 14—16 x 3, the next to the upper cell swollen.

LOPHIOSTOMA (LOPHIOSPHÆRA) MERIDIONALE.—On rotten wood, St. Martinsville, La., May, 1888. Langlois No. 1205 Perithecia scattered, minute (¼ mm.) compressed buried in the wood, the projecting flattened black ostiolum alone being visible. Asci clavate—cylindrical, 75 x 8—9 with abundant paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, fusoid hyaline, slightly curved, 1—septate, and slightly constricted, 30—35 x 5.

LEPTOSPHÆRIA FILAMENTOSA, E. & E.—On dead places in living leaves of Yucca filamentosa, Newfield, N. J., July, 1888. Perithecia immersed scattered, small (200—225 micr.), depressed-globose the upper part slightly raising and barely rupturing the cuticle ostiolum not prominent. Asci subcylindrical, 75—80 x 7—8, with abundant paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, oblong-cylindrical, 3—septate, yellow, constricted at the septa, not curved, 12—15 x 4—5, ends obtuse. The spermogonial stage is a Coniothyrium (C. *concentricum*)? with small (4 micr.), subglobose, brown sporules. The parts of the leaf (mostly the sides or tips) occupied by the ascigerous stage of this species are quite dead and already partly decayed and brittle.

METASPHAERIA PUNCTULATA, E. & E.—On dead culms of Panicum Curtisii, St. Martinsville, La., March, 1888. Langlois 1358 Perithecia scattered, immersed, the surface of the culm remaining, quite even but blackened around the small erumpent black ostiola or finally more or less uniformly blackened. Perithecia globose ⅓—½ mm. diam. with a white, rather firm nucleus. Asci clavate-cylindrical 80—110 x 20 with indistinct paraphyses. Sporidia fusoid, slightly curved, 3—septate, hyaline, 40—50 x 6—7.

PLEOSPORA PUSTULANS, E. & E.—On the exposed inner surface of bark of Fraxinus. Clyde, N. Y., April, 1888. O. F. Cook, No. 538. Perithecia gregarious, membranaceous ovate-globose, ½—¾ mm. diam. raising the bark into subconical pustules with the papilliform ostiolum erumpent. Asci clavate-cylindrical, with a short stipitate base, about 100 x 15 micr., with abundant paraphyses, Sporidia uniseriate or subbiseriate varying from ovate to oblong

and oblong elliptical, at first pale brown and 3—4—septate with the ends subacute, soon 5—7—septate and darker with the ends obtuse, one or two of the cells divided by a longitudinal septum which finally runs through all but the terminal cells, more or less distinctly. This is very distinct from *P. velata* Sacc. & Roum. in F. G. 1081 in its much larger perithecia which are not flattened and in its mostly longer 3—7—septate sporidia. Dr. Berlese in his fine monograph of Pleospora figures *P. Saccardiana* (of which he gives *P. velata* as a syn.) with 4-septate sporidia though he says the normal number is three as we find them in our copy of F. G.

PYRENOPHORA HYPHASMATIS, E. & E.—On exposed cotton cloth. St. Martinsville, La., July, 1888. Langlois 1433. Perithecia gregarious, superficial, flask-shaped, mouse-colored, 340—370 micr. diam, clothed except the broad, truncate ostiolum with brown, sparingly branched and sparingly septate, short, soft, somewhat crisped and matted hairs. Asci clavate-cylindrical 65—70 x 6–7 including the slender base, (p. sp. 50—55 micr. long), with abundant paraphyses. Sporidia crowded-biseriate, brown subnavicular with the ends at first subacute, 3-septate with occasionally one of the cells longitudinally divided 12—15 x 5—7 (mostly 12 x 6 micr). This has the general appearance of a Chætomium.

OPHIOBOLUS CONSIMILIS, E. & E.—On dead stems of Ochra. Louisiana. Langlois No. 1312. Perithecia as in O. *porphyrogonus* gregarious on dull-red spots but not exclusively confined to them, smaller than in that species (about 200—250 mm.), sunk in the substance of the matrix their obtusely conic, ½ mm. long ostiola projecting. Asci cylindrical, 80—90 x 8—9, with abundant paraphyses, Sporidia filiform, yellowish—hyaline nearly straight, multinucleate (becoming multiseptate) ?, 75—80 x 2—2½. Distinguished from O. *pophyrogonus* by its shorter, broader asci and sporidia and smaller perithecia.

BOTRYOSPHÆRIA MINOR E. & E.—On Sesbania, Louisiana. Langlois 1403 (partly) Perithecia minute (150—170 micr), white inside, mostly in small erumpent groups of 2—6 joined in an imperfectly developed stroma. Asci 75 x 20 micr. Sporidia crowded biseriate, subelliptical (narrower at the ends), 14—16 x 6—7, yellowish-hyaline. Differs from the larger forms included under Botryosphæria (Melogramma fuliginosum), in its smaller size.

PHYSALOSPORA SESBANIÆ E. & E.—On Sesbania macrocarpa. St. Martinsville, La. June 1888. Langlois, 1403 (partly). Perithecia scattered, 150—200 micr. diam. of rather coarse cellular structure, partly erumpent, papillate. Asci clavate-cylindrical

about 60x10 micr., with imperfectly developed paraphyses. Sporidia crowded biseriate, clavate-oblong or fusoid-oblong, slightly curved, yellowish-hyaline, 2—3 —nucleate, 14—16 x 3½—4. Differs from Botryosphæria minor on the same stems in its solitary perithecia and narrow sporidia.

THYRIDARIA EUTYPOIDES, E. & E.—On bark of decaying Melia. Louisiana, July, 1888. Langlois, No. 1377. Perithecia minute (110—120 micr. diam.), immersed, scattered quite uniformly through the blackened and subcarbonized substance of the bark but lying mostly near the surface and here and there collected in valsiform groups. Ostiola short cylindrical with a round opening at the subtruncate and slightly swollen apex and so numerous as to appear under the lens like a fine black pubescence. Asci (p. sp.) about 35 x 7 micr. or with the short stipe like base 40—45 micr. long, surrounded with abundant filiform paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, oblong or clavate-oblong, 3-septate and slightly constricted at the septa, olive-brown, slightly curved, ends subobtuse, 10—12 x 2½—3. On the same specimens was a Valsa of the section Eutypella, agreeing well with the description of *Eutypella paradisaica*, Speg.

CERATOSPHÆRIA MICRODOMA, E. & E.—On bark of decaying (Sambucus)? St. Martinsville, La., June 1888. Langlois No. 1310. Perithecia barely covered by the bark, densely gregarious, minute, not over one-sixth mm. in diam., ostiola projecting, cylindrical, ⅓ mm. long, rough and more or less overrun with a brown tomentum (which however may be only accidental). Asci oblong-cylindrical or clav-cylind. 50—55 x 7—8 subsessile with rather stout filiform paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate or crowded, oblong or clavate-oblong 3-septate and slightly constricted at the septa, olive-brown 11—12 x 2½—3.

SORDARIA PENICILLATA, E. & E.—On an old decaying Chinese mat. St. Martinsville, La , July 1888. Langlois No. 1449. Perithecia gregarious, ovate, ¼—⅓ mm. diam., at first entirely buried except the protruding ostiolum, at length with upper half emergent, ostiolum short-cylindrical or obtusely-conical and surrounded by a tuft of straight, erect, closely crowded pale brown continuous hairs ⅓—½ mm. long. Asci oblong cylindrical about 150 x 20—25, 4-spored, with indistinct paraphyses. Sporidia subhyaline and clavate-cylindrical at first, then olivaceous with a single large nucleus, finally elliptical and opake, 25—30 x 18—20, with a cylindrical, nearly straight, hyaline appendage 12—15 x 4—5 at the lower end and the upper end obtusely pointed or subtruncate.

SORDARIA STRIATA, E. & E.—On decaying stems of some large weed. St. Martinsville, La. July, 1888. Langlois No. 1408. Gregarious. Perithecia ovate-coinc, ¾ mm. high and ½ mm. broad, black, tuberculár—roughened, the tubercles seriate above so as to cause the conic ostiola to appear striate. The tubercles are at first capped with a few light colored granules, like grains of white sugar but these at length disappear. Asci linear-lanceolate, contracted towards each end and perforated above, 200 micr. long and over (including the filiform base) and 12—15 micr. wide, with abundant paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, (not fully mature in the specimens seen) 45—50 x 4—4½, consisting of a cylindrical body with the upper end enlarged into an elliptical head 12—15 x 7—8 with a hyaline (12 micr. long) appendage at each end. Well marked by the tuberculose-striate ostiolum.

CHÆTOMIUM CANINUM, E. & E.—On dog dung, with (Isaria felina)? St. Martinsville, La. July 1888. Langlois No. 1384. Densely gregarious, cinereous gray. Perithecia ovate, 250 x 220 micr. membranaceous, thin, rather coarsely cellular, clothed with light gray. muricately-roughened, rather distantly-septate hairs which are much longer and denser above (300 x 4 micr.) with their tips subcircinately involute, and their bases slightly swollen. The hairs around the apex of the perithecia diverge so as to show the black papilliform ostiolum. Asci clavate (p. sp. 20—24 x 8—9 micr.), with a slender base. Sporidia 8 in an ascus, short lemon-shaped, smoky-hyaline, darker (subolivaceous) in the mass, scarcely apiculate, 5—7 x 4—5 mostly 5—6 x 4—4½, at first considerably smaller, in fact they do not appear to attain their full size while in the asci. This may perhaps be considered as a dwarf form of *Ch. stercoreum* Speg., as it agrees with the description of that species only it is smaller throughout. The specimens examined seemed mature but no sporidia were seen over 7 micr. in their longest diameter.

CARYOSPORA LANGLOISII, E. & E.—On old canes of Arundinaria. Louisiana March '88. Langlois, No. 1238. Perithecia gregarious, nearly superficial, their bases slightly sunk in the matrix, depressed-conical, large (nearly 1 mm. across), dull black with a distinct papilliform ostiolum. Asci broad oblong or narrow elliptical subsessile 120—140 x 40—45, 8-spored, with abundant filiform paraphyses. Sporidia crowded in the asci somewhat almond-shaped or acutely elliptical, 1-septate and slightly constricted at the septum, ends obtusely pointed, yellowish-hyaline at first, soon dark brown, 35—45 x 16—20.

DIATRYPE PUSTULANS, E. & E.—On dead stems of *Arundinaria*. St. Martinsville, La. Langlois 1215 (partly). Stromata flattened, formed of the scarcely altered substance of the matrix, covered by the cuticle which is blackened and raised in a pustuliform manner and finally pierced by the slightly projecting papilliform ostiola. The separate stromata are ¼—½ cm. across but are more or less confluent with each other for 2—4 cm. or more in extent, the surface of the culm being continuously blackened and the entire area bounded by a black circumscribing line. Perithecia membranaceo-coriaceous, subglobose or a little flattened, of medium size, 8—12 in a stroma. Asci slender, 75—85 x 6—7, subsessile, with distinct filiform paraphyses. Sporidia 1-seriate, oblong, 1-septate and constricted, slightly narrowed at the ends, straight, brown, 10—12 x 3. This is preceded or accompanied by a *Coinothyrium* with numerous small, immersed perithecia and small (2 micr.) brown sporules which ooze out and stain the surface of the matrix with an olivaceous, pulverulent coat.

*DIATRYPELLA DECIPIENS, E. & E.—On bark of *Umbellularia Californica*. Sent from Coos Co., Oregon, in Feb. 1884, by our esteemed friend, the late Wm. S. Carpenter. Stroma erumpent, black (lighter colored at first), orbicular, or oblong, 2—6 mm. Across, pulvinate, convex or, in the larger specimens, almost plane, whitish inside, with a black circumscribing line around the base. Ostiola slightly prominent, quadrisulcate, situated in a slight depression. Perithecia monostichous, oblong-ovate about ¾ mm. long, contracted abruptly into a short neck above. Asci (p. sp.) 50—70 x 6—7, polysporous. Sporidia yellowish, allantoid, moderately curved, 3½—4½ (or exceptionally 5 micr. long) and less than 1 micr. thick. This can not be distinguished by its external characters from *Diatrype bullata*, (Hoff.) but internally it is very different.

GNOMONIA TENELLA, E. & E.—On fallen and decaying leaves of Acer rubrum, Newfield, N. J., June, 1888. Perithecia amphigenous, scattered, mostly on the lamina of the leaf and not confined to the veinlets, depressed-globose, small (¼—⅓ mm.) covered by the cuticle which is raised above it. Ostiolum black, straight, bristle-like, about 1 mm. long. Asci fusoid, 50—70 x 6—7. Sporidia fasciculate, narrow cylindrical, nucleate, 16—22 x 1½—2 with a long slender pointed, hair-like appendage at each end 15—20 micr. long. Specimens on Rubus fruticosus in Kunze's Fungi Sel. 113, referred to *G. setacea Pers.* are much like this if not the same. The apical appendages on the sporidia are coiled in the

*This and the preceding species were accidentally omitted on page 63.

upper part of the ascus and when this is ruptured protrude like the sporidia in some species of Ophiobolus. Often these hair-like appendages remain more or less bent or curved but for the most part straighten themselves out more or less perfectly after leaving the asci. The perithecia occur also on the petioles of the leaf, and are more perfectly developed there but are readily distinguished from those of *G. emarginata* by their shorter thinner ostiola and also by the color of the petiole itself which is of a lighter color when occupied by the last mentioned species.

(GNOMONIA EMARGINATA, Fckl. Symb. p. 122)?—On petioles of fallen and decaying leaves of Acer rubrum, Newfield, N. J., June 1888. Perithecia depressed, ½ mm. diam. covered by the cuticle, which is distinctly raised over them. Ostiolum black, setiform, crooked, slender, about 2 mm. long, attached to one side of the perithecia. Asci sessile, broad fusoid, 70—80 x 15. Sporidia fasciculate, fusoid 4-nucleate (probably becoming 1-septate), yellowish-hyaline, 25—30 x 4—4½, with a stout, awl-shaped, hyaline appendage at each end. The appendages however soon disappear. Fuckel gives no measurements of the asci and sporidia and on referring to the specimens in the exsiccati accessible, those in Kunze's Fungi Selecti, 252 and in Fungi Austriaci, 966 and Fungi Gallici 3951 are without fruit. In the Rabh. Winter series (2756 on leaves of Betula alba), the perithecia and ostiola are the same as in our specimens but the asci and sporidia are smaller, viz.: 35—40 x 7, and 20—22 x 2—2½, respectively. Dr. Winter refers the number just mentioned (2756) to *G. setacea* Pers. but that species has smaller perithecia and sporidia. Saccardo in Syll. gives the sporidia as 14—15 x 1½—2, and Karsten 8—14 x about 1 micr. Examining the specimens of this species in our exsiccati we find it in de Thumen's Mycotheca, 455 and 1741, in Rehms Ascomycetes 494 and 495 and in Kunze's F. Sel. 251, with the sporidia quite uniformly 10—12 x 1¼—1½. It would therefore seem that Rab. Winter 2756 may be more properly referred to *G. emarginata*, Fckl. and we are disposed to refer for the present also to that species the Newfield specimens on petioles of maple leaves though they have the sporidia considerably longer and thicker. No appendages were seen on the sporidia in Rabh. Winter 2756 but these often disappear in old or mature specimens.

SIPHOPTYCHIUM CASPARYI, Rfski.—In 1884 I received from Dr. Rex a specimen which was thought to belong to this species and the description of *S. Casparyi* given by Rostafinski in his "Mycetozoa" agreed in all respects with the plant from the Adirondack Mountains. A note on the subject was given by Dr. Rex in the *Botanical Gazette* of October 1884 together with a translation of Rostafinski's description. I would add that Dr. Rex's plant also agreed with the figure of *S. Casparyi* in the supplement to Rostafinski's work. In *North American Fungi*, No. 2092, specimens of this species were distributed collected by Dr. Rex, I presume at the same time with the specimen which he had previously sent me, but on this point I am not certain. Possibly there may have been a confusion in the distribution for it is stated in *Grevillea* of June last that No. 2092 *N. A. F.* is not *Siphoptychium* but *Tubulina cylindrica*. On referring to my own copy of *N. A. F.*, I find that No. 2092 is the same as the *Siphoptychium* previously examined by me and, although not in so good condition as the original specimen, owing perhaps to the fact that it had been slightly pressed, on examination one can distinctly recognize the columella and the thick scanty capillitium characteristic of *Siphoptychium*. The general aspect is that of *Tubulina* but the presence of capillitium and columella excludes the fungus in question from that genus. It seems to be beyond question that we have in this country a genuine member of the genus *Siphoptychium* and, as far as can be told from the detailed description given by Rostafinski, our species is the same as that found in Europe. Possibly an examination of European specimens might show that our plant was specifically distinct, although it is not very probable. There is no doubt however with regard to the generic position of our plant. W. G. F.

NEW LITERATURE.

Nota sopra una forma singolare di *Agaricus*. U. Martelli. Nuovo Giornale Bot. Ital. Luglio, '88.

Due Funghi nuovi dell'agro Bellunense. Per. U. Martelli. (Phyllosticta Bellunensis et P. Venziana on Ulmus & Lamium. l. c.

Champignons nouveaux de l'Aube," observes par le Major Briard. Revue Mycologique, Juillet, '88.

Sur quelque especes de Meliola nouvelles ou peu connues, par M. N. Patouillard. l. c.

Fungi Selecti exsiccati XLVI^{e} Centurie. C. Roumeguere. l. c. (Twenty-eight species are represented by North American specimens.)

Fungi novi Fennici. Auctore P. A. Karsten. l. c.

Fungi found near Rosburg in 1886. Rev. D. Paul. The Scottish Naturalist, July, '88.

Bildungsabweichungen mehrerer Arten der Gattung Agaricus. F. Eichelbaum. Berichte der Gesellschaft fur Botanik zu Hamburg, Heft III.

Ueber einige durch *Protomyces macrosporus. Ung.* erzeugte Pflanzenkrankheiten im nordlichen kalkalpengebiete. Dr. Salebeck. l. c.

The Fungi of Warwickshire (continued). By W. B. Grove & J. E. Bagnall. Midland Naturalist, July '88.

Verzeichniss samtlicher Uredineen nach Familien ihrer Nahrpflanze geordnet. Von Dr. P. Dietel, Leipzig, '88, pp. 1—48. I—VIII.

Contributions a la Flore mycologique des Pays Bas. XII Pl. V. Par C. A. J. A. Oudemans. Overdr. Ned. Kruidk. Arch. D. V. 2e St. '88.

A Provisional Host-Index of the Fungi of the United States. By W. G. Farlow and A. B. Seymour. Part 1. Polypetalæ, 50 pp. Cambridge, Mass., Aug. '88.

CORRECTIONS.

In JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, IV, p. 4 cancel Cercospora fraxinea, E. & C, which is the same as *C. Asclepiadoræ* E. & K. id. p. 6. —Id. IV, p. 4, cancel Cercospora atra, E. & E. which is the same as C. fuligmosa E. & K. id. III, p. 103.—Cancel also (id. II, p. 2.) *Cercospora superflua*, Ell. & Holw, which is the same as *C. Gymnocladi*, E. & K.—Id. IV, p. 3, 13th line from top for *Psoralea argophylla* read *Lespedeza capitata*.—Id. IV, p. 5, 19th line from top, after *Cnicus* insert *undulatus*.—Id. IV, p. 7, 11th line from top for 112 read 1127. Id. IV, p. 63, 20th line from top, for *have* read *having*.—Id. p. 64, 12th line from top for "cm," read "mm."—Id. p. 69, 9th line from top for "two mm." read ½ mm.—Same page 18th line from top for "*Divisissimum*" read *durissimum*.—In "Index to described species" IV, p. 12, strike out Helminthosporium hadotrichoides and the three Septorias.

On page 63 of this No. of the JOURNAL, for Lophiostoma minima read L. minimum, and correct error in paging from p. 62 to p. 68, inclusive.

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